# EXHIBIT A



# Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

### TENTH EDITION

The first of the second of the

Carlo general less forms and the control contemporary The 1981/200

The state of the s

Street and a first residence.

389 MAH 374 (21211)

(sit ~); esp: out of bed b: upward from the ground or surface (pull a daisy c: so as to expose a particular surface 2: with greater intensity (speak ~) 3 a: in or into a better or more advanced state b: at an end (your time is ~) c: in or into a state of greater intensity b: at an end (your time is ~) c: b: at an end (your time is ~) e: in or into a state of greater intensity or excitement d: in a continual sequence: in continuance from a point or to a point (from third grade ~) (at prices of \$10 and ~) (~ until now) 4 a (1): into existence, evidence, prominence, or prevalence (put ~ several new buildings) (2): into operation or practical form b: into consideration or attention (bring ~ for discussion) 5: into possession or custody 6 a: ENTIRELY. COMPLETELY (button ~ your coat) b— used as an intensifier (clean ~ the house) 7: in or into storage: BY (lay ~ supplies) 8 a: so as to arrive or approach b: in a direction conventionally the opposite of down: (1): to windward (2): NORTHWARD (3): to or at the top (4): to or at the rear of a theatrical stage 9: in or into parts 10: to a stop — usu. used with draw, bring, jetch, or pull 11: for each side (the score is 15 ~) aup adj (bef. 12c) 1 a: risen above the horizon (the sun is ~) b: STANDING c: being out of bed d: relatively high (the river is ~) (was well ~ in her class) e: being in a raised position: UFTED (windows are ~) f: being in a state of completion: CONSTRUCTED, BUILT g: having the face upward h: mounted on a horse (a new jockey ~) g: having the face upward h: mounted on a horse (a new jockey ~) i: grown above a surface (the corn is ~) j (1): moving, inclining, or directed upward (the ~ escalator) (2): bound in a direction regarded as up 2 a (1): marked by agitation, excitement, or activity (2): positive or upbeat in mood or demeanor b: being above a former or normal level (as of quantity or intensity) (attendance is ~) (the (2): positive or upbeat in mood or demeanor b: being above a former or normal level (as of quantity or intensity) (attendance is ~) (the wind is ~) c: exerting enough power (as for operation) (sail when steam is ~) d: READY; specif: highly prepared e: going on: taking place (find out what is ~) 3 a: risen from a lower position (men ~ from the ranks) b: being at the same level or point (did not feel ~ to par) c (1): well informed: ABREAST (~ on the news) (2): being on schedule (~ on his homework) d: being ahead of one's opponent a: presented for or undergoing consideration (contract ~ for negoa: presented for or industry only consideration (continued to the state of the stat — up against: confronted with: face-to-face with (the problem we are up against) — up to 1: capable of performing or dealing with (feels up to her role) 2: engaged in (what is he up to) 3: being the responsibility of (it's up to me)

The prep (1509) I a — used as a function word to indicate motion to or toward or situation at a higher point of (went ~ the stairs) b: up into or in the (went ~ attic) 2 a: in a direction regarded as being toward or near the upper end or part of (lives a few miles ~ the coast) (walked ~ the street) b: toward or near a point closer to the source or beginning of (sail ~ the river) 3: in the direction opposite to (sailed ~ the wind)
4up n (1536) 1: one in a high or advantageous position 2: an upward slope 3: a period or state of prosperity or success 4: JUPPER ward slope 3: a period or state of prosperity or success 4: JUPPER \*up vb upped or in vi 2 up; upped; up-ping; ups or in vi 2 up vi (1643)

1 a: to nse from a lying or sitting position b: to move upward:

ASCEND 2—used with and and another verb to indicate that the action of the following verb was either surprisingly or abruptly initiated (he ~ and married a showgirl) ~ vt 1: RAISE LIFT 2 a: to advance to a higher level: (1): INCREASE (2): PROMOTE la b: RAISE up-and-com-ing \.pp-an(d)-"kp-min, .pp-3m-\ adj (1926) : gaining prominence and likely to advance or succeed — up-and-com-er \-ka-mar\ n
up-and-down \-'daun\ adj (ca. 1755) 1: marked by alternate up-and-down \-'daun\ adj (ca. 1755) ward and downward movement, action, or surface 2: PERPENDICULAR ward and downward movement, action, or surface 2: PERPENDICULAR up and down adv (12c) 1: TO AND FRO (paced up and down) 2: alternately upward and downward (jump up and down) 3 archaic: here and there esp. throughout an area 4: with regard to every particular: THOROUGHLY (knew the territory up and down) — up and down prep up—and—up \'op-3n-'sp\ n (1863): an honest or respectable course—used in the phrase on the up-and-up up-and-up Upa-ni-shad \"u-"pa-ni-shad, v"-"pa-na-shad\"n [Skt upanisad] (1805): one of a class of Vedic treatises dealing with broad philosophic problems — Upa-ni-shad-ic \(\int\)\"u-pa-ni-shad-dik, \(\int\)\"u-pa-na-shad-dik\"adj upas \"y\"u-pas\"n [Indonesian Malay pohon upas poison tree] (1783) 1: a tall tropical Asian tree (Antiaris toxicaria) of the mulberry family with a latex that contains poisonous glucosides used as an arrow poison: also: a poisonous concentrate of the juice or latex of a upas 2: a poisonous or harmful influence or institution

'up-beat \'op-,bet\ n (1869) 1: an unaccented beat in a musical mea-\*up-heat \'ap-het\ n (1869) 1: an unaccented beat in a musical measure: specif: the last beat of the measure 2: an increase in activity or prosperity (business that is on the ~) \*upbeat adj (1947): CHEERFUL OPTIMISTIC
up-bow \'5p-bo\ n (ca. 1890): a stroke in playing a bowed instrument in which the bow is moved across the strings from the tip to the heel up-braid \p-\priota\ vt [ME upbreyden, fr. OE \(\bar{u}\)pbreydan, prob. fr. \(\bar{u}\)p \(\bar{v}\) and \(\bar{u}\)p \(\bar{v}\)p \(\bar{v}\) and \(\bar{u}\)p \(\bar{v}\)p \ : to criticize severely: find fault with 2: to reproach severely: scold vehemently syn see SCOLD—up-braideer n up-bring-ing \'op-brin-in\\ n (1520): early training; esp: a particular way of bringing up a child (had a strict ~)

way or oringing up a cmia (mad a strict ~)

sp-build \¬p-build w -built \-'built; -build-ing (1513): виль up
up-cast \¬p-,kast\ n (1890): something cast up

sp-chuck \¬p-,chok\ w (1936): voмит

up close adv or adj (1851): at close range

up-coast \¬p-köst\ adv (1909): up the coast

up-end \-p-'end\-vt (1823) 1: to set or stand on end; al ip-end \p-end\v1(1823) 1: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried shocker, designed to the credulous matrons, Wolcows of the credulous matrons of the credulous m field toward which the offensive team is headed up-front \.pp-front, 'ap-,\ adj (1945) : being or comin. front: as a (1): being in a conspicuous or leading: FRANK FORTHRIGHT b: playing in a front line (as in paid or payable in advance up front adv (1937) 1: in or at the front 2: in advance up-front manner: FRANKLY inp-grade \'op-grad\ n (1873) 1: an upward grade or CREASE, RISE 2up-grade \'ap-,grad, ,ap-\ vt (1901): to raise or improw as a: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires . he to a job requiring a higher level of skill esp. as part of a to gram c: to raise the quality of d: to raise the classificate the price of (a product) without improving the quality the usefulness of (as a device) up-growth \'op-, groth\ n (1844): the process of growing up-VELOPMENT: also: a product or result of this up-heavel \pp-he-val. (,)--pe-\ n (1838) 1: the action of of upheaving esp. of part of the earth's crust 2: extreme disorder: radical change; also: an instance of this up-heave \pp-hev. (12-'pev\ vt (14c): to heave up: Life move upward esp. with power — up-heaver n

up-hill \'ap-, hil\ n (1548): rising ground: ASCENT

up-hill \-hil\ adv (1607) 1: upward on a hill or incline

difficulties (seemed to be talking ~ —Willa Cather)

up-hill \-hil\ adj (1613) 1: situated on elevated grounds

up-hill \-hil\ adj (1613) 1: situated on elevated grounds ing up: ASCENDING b: being the higher one or part esp. of being nearer the top of an incline 3: DIFFICULT. LABORISM up-hold \(), pp-hold\\ vr-held\\-held\\;-hold-ing (12c) \\
support to b: to support against an opponent 2 against an opponent 2 against an opponent against against a opponent against vated b: to lift up syn see support a up-holder n up-holder n/(), ap-hol-ster (,) ap-hol-ster (,) ap-hol-vr -stered: -ster-inc [back-formation fr. upholstery] (1864): to furnish with o upholstery — up-hol-ster-er \-stor-or\ n uphol-stery \-(\tau\_1)-r\) n, pl-ster-ies [ME upholdester tip-upholden to uphold, fr. up + holden to hold] (1649): the fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft coverning. up-keep \'ap-,kep\ π (1884) 1: the act of maintaining in tion: the state of being maintained in good condition maintaining in good condition up-land \'ap-land, -,land\ n (1566) 1: high land csp. at so up-land \'ap-iand. -iand\ n (1300) 1: mgn land esp. at a from the sea: PLATEAU 2: ground elevated above the longitudes or between hills — upland adj — up-land-er\-langitudes upland cotton n (1819): a widely cultivated American (Gossypium hirsutum) having short- to medium-staple fiber upland sandpiper n (ca. 1890): a large No.

American sandpiper (Bartramia longicauda) that frequents fields and prairies - called also upland plover tup-lift \(\(\rangle\)) up \(\frac{1}{2}\) it to lift up : ELE-VATE: exp: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas 2: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of vi: RISE—up-lifter n

up-lift \'pp-lift\ n (ca. 1845) 1: an act, process, result, or cause of uplifting: as a (1) the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land b: a bettering of a condition esp. spiritually, socially, or intellectually c (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp. morally or culturally 2: a brassiere designed to hold up-link \'ap-link\ n (1968) 1: a communications channel for transmissions to a spacecraft; also: the themselves 2: a facility on earth for transmitting to a spacecraft up-load \(\)ap-\\000f6d, \'ap-\\000f7v (1983): to transfer (information microcomputer to a remote computer usu, with a modern up-man-ship \'ap-man-ship\ n (1959): ONE-UPMANSHIP up-mar-ket \'ap-mar-kat\ adj (1972): UPSCALE (~ store line and the store adv up-most \'ap-,most\ adj (1560): UPPERMOST 'up-on \2-'pon, -pan\ prep (13c): ON
2up-on \2-'pon, -pan\ adv (14c) 1 obs: on the surfaces : THEREAFTER, THEREON : THEREAFTER THEREON

\*\*up-per \'a-par\ adj [ME, compar. of ^2up] (14c) 1 a: not cal position, rank, or order b: farther inland (the constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that and more restricted in membership and possesses greater prestige than the lower house 3 a: constituting a strangment the earth's surface b cap: being a later epoch or series named (Upper Cretaceous) (Upper Parkers) NORTHERN (~ Manhattan) Supper n (1789): one that is upper: as a: the parts of a above the sole b: an upper tooth or denture e: an upper tooth or denture e:

mula of glib simplicity and ~ arrogance — Richard Pollated in 1593) 1: of or relating to the ancient Greek region 2: of, relating to, or constituting the Olympic Games passengers: BUS 2: a book containing reprints 0: a number of nibus adj (1842) 1: of, relating to, or providing for many things mibus adj (1842) 1: of, relating to, or providing for many things once 2: containing or including many items once 1: containing or including many items of the second of t n (1606): a participant in Olympic Games
n (1843) 1: one of the ancient Greek deities dwelling; 1 n (1843) 1: one of the ancient Greek derities dwelling 2: a being of lofty detachment or superior attainments Games n pl (1593): oLYMPIC GAMES 1 oyster \=-\frac{1}{2}\text{im-pe}-\text{im-pi} \ n \ (Olympia, \text{Washington}] (190) avorful fiative oyster (Ostrea lurida) of the Paget Sound as fic coast of No. America — called also Olympia (\sqrt{lim-pik}, \text{im-pik}, \text{im-pik}) adj (1590) 1: OLYMPIAN 2: of or relational comments. npic Games Games n pl (ca. 1610) 1: an ancient Panhellenic festive fourth year and made up of contests of sports, music, and fourth year and made up of contests of sports. iff-cent \am-\ni-fo-sont\ adj [L omni- + E -ficent (as in magnifiit] (1677): unlimited in creative power
in-o-tence \am-\ni-po-ton(t)s\ n (15c) 1: the quality or state of
gannipotent 2: an agency or force of unlimited power
gonnipotent \-\tant\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L omnipotent-, omnipotents,
in-o-tent-, potents potent] (14c) 1 often cap: ALMIGHTY 1 2
ivoing virtually unlimited authority or influence 3 obs: ARRANT
ip-o-tent-ly adv
ip-o-tent-l with the victor's prize a crown of wild olive 2: a modification of the ancient Olympic Games consisting of international assets that are held at separate winter and summer gatherings. ntervals — called also Olympics

\a-\lim-pos, \bar{0}-\ n [L, fr. Gk Olympos] (1580) : a mountains
that in Greek mythology is the abode of the gods hat in Greek mythology is the abode of the gods in [Skt] (1788): a mantra consisting of the sound \'om\ and intemplation of ultimate reality fix, pl-omas or -omata [Lomat-, -oma, fr. Gk-omat-, -oma my owel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix desired with the more at MENT]: tumor (adenoma) (fibroma) o-ma-, ho, -, ha\ n, pl Omaha or Omahas (1804): a member rican Indian people of northeastern Nebraska \(\frac{1}{3}\)-ma-sam\ n, pl oma-sa \-sa\[\text{[NL}\] fr. L zripe of a bullock that the third chamber of the ruminant stomach that is situated the region of the abomasum — compare all MEN presence \am-ni-'pre-z'n(t)s\ n (1601): the quality or state of image of the construction of the construct : the third chamber of the ruminant stomach that is situated the reticulum and the abomasum — compare RLMEN im-ber; 'am-bre, 'pra\ n [F or Sp. F hombre, fr. Sp. lit. ore at HOMBRE] (ca. 1661): an old three handed card game. Europe esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries

Europe esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries

Europe esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries

and, fr. L umbra — more at UMBRAGE] (ca. 1896): having tones that shade into each other — used esp. of fabrics incolor is graduated from light to dark — on the color is graduated from light to shade is graduated from light to sh incience \am-'ni-shan(t)s\ n [ML omniscientia, fr. L omni-printia knowledge — more at SCIENCE] (1612): the quality or state of mem omniscient adj [NL omniscient-, omnisciens, back-formation an scient \-shont\ adj [NL omniscient-, omnisciens, back-formation ML omnisciental] (1604) 1: having infinite awareness, understanding and insight 2: possessed of universal or complete knowledge—i-un-orather-un-o therums [Lomnium (gen. pl. of omnis) + E gather + Loum. noun among (1530): a miscellaneous collection (as of things or persons) Livore Vam-ni-vor, avor n [NL omnivora, neut. pl. of omnivorus. L](1890): one that is omnivorous
L](1890): one that is omnivorous
L](1890): one that is omnivorous
adj [L omnivorus, fr. omnimorus -vorous] (ca. 1656) 1: feeding on both animal and vegetable
mbstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consummbstances 1: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consummbstances 1: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consummbstance 1: avidly adv ing — om-niv-o-rous-ly adv

sm-phs-los \'am(p)-fo-las, -los\ n [Gk, navel — more at NAVEL] (1855)

a central point: HUB 2. FOCAL POINT

a phs-lo-skep-sis \\am(p)-fo-lo-'skep-sas\ n [NL, fr. Gk omphalos +
skepsis examination — more at spy] (1925): contemplation of one's

savel as an aid to meditation; also: INERTIA 2

and prep [ME an. on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG ana

lin, Gk ana up, on] (bef. 12c) 1 a — used as a function word to indi
cate position in contact with and supported by the top surface of (the or consumers), reports maings, and neigh to achieve equitaments — om-buds-man-ship \\_ship\ n

(fix [NL -oma, fr. L, -oma]: mass \(\rho\) pyilome)

- 'mā-ga, -'mē-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. Gk \(\bar{o}\) mega, lit., large

- 'the 24th and last letter of the Greek alphabet — see Al
1: the 24th and last letter of the Greek alphabet — see Al
ble 2: LAST. ENDING 3 a: a negatively charged elementary
that has a mass 3270 times the mass of an electron — called

ga minus b: a very short-lived unstable meson with cate position in contact with and supported by the top surface of the book is lying ~ the table) b— used as a function word to indicate position in or in contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the position in or in contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the ceiling) (I have a cut ~ my finger) (paint ~ the wall) c— used as a function word to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ the contact with a proposer) d— used as a function word to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ the contact where of the contact was a function word to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ the contact where of the contact was a function word to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ the contact where of the contact with a proposer) (the contact with a proposer) displayed as a function word to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ the contact with a proposer) displayed as a function word to indicate position in contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the proposer) (the contact with an outer surface) the contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the proposer) (the contact with an outer surface) the contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the proposer) (the contact with an outer surface) the contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the proposer) (the contact with a proposer) (the contact with st her have the final double bond in the hydrocarbon chains the third and fourth carbon atoms from one end of the moles that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that the first of the first of the first oils. the sea) (stay ~ your opponent) d—used as a function word to indicate direction or location with respect to something (~ the south) (the sate direction or location with respect to something (~ the south) (the sated is ~ the side of the house) 2 a—used as a function word to indicate a source of attachment or support (~ a string) (stand ~ one force) (hence it ~ a nail) h—used as a function word to indicate a tables e or om-e-let \am-let, 'a-me-\ n [F omeiette, alter. of MR] lit., knife blade, modif. of L lamella, dim. of lamina thin 1. 1611): beaten eggs cooked without surring until set and parden is ~ the side of the house) 2 a—used as a function word to indicate a source of attachment or support (~ a string) (stand ~ one foot) (hang it ~ a nail) b—used as a function word to indicate a source of dependence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a source of dependence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a source of dependence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a source of dependence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a source of dependence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a source) (~ used as a function word to indicate a time (had a knife ~ him) 3—used as a function word to indicate a time instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ instant, action, word to indicate means or a function word to indicate means or agency (cut myself ~ a knife) (talk ~ the telephone) c— used as a function word to indicate active involvement in a condition of the refer to physical position (best show ~ television) 6 a (1)—to resed as a function word to indicate active involvement in a condition or showing the effects of using (~ the lookout) (2): regularly using stants (~ interest of using (~ drugs) b— used as a function word to indicate involvement with the activity, work, or function of (~ tour) (~ the jury) (~ duty) c— used as a function word to indicate reason. (~ schedule) 7 a— used as a function word to indicate reason. (~ schedule) 7 a— used as a function word to indicate the cause or the dollar) b— used as a function word to indicate the cause or the dollar) b— used as a function word to indicate the cause or ded in half man\ n [L omin-, omen] (1582): an occurrence or phenome-ra); also: a fold of pentoneum free at one end — omen-tal mar\ n [Heb omer] (ca. 1608) 1: an ancient Hebrew unit of city equal to \( \frac{1}{10} \) ephah 2 a often cap: the sheaf of barley ally offered in Jewish Temple worship on the second day of over b cap: a 7-week liturgical period of expectancy between ad day of the Passover and Shabuoth

n \( \frac{1}{2} \) m-kran. \( \frac{1}{2} \) o, \( Brit \) o mi-()kran\ n [ME. fr. MF, fr. Gk \( \sigma \) iit. small o] (15c): the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet — see trable s \a-ma-nas\ adj (1587): being or exhibiting an omen: POR-sep: foreboding or foreshowing evil: INALSPICIOUS — omi-sep: adv — om-i-adous-ness n adv — om-t-nous-ness n

MINOUS. PORTENTOUS FATEFUL mean having a menacing of
aning aspect. OMINOUS implies having a menacing, alarming
er foreshadowing evil or disaster (ominous rumblings from a
formant volcano). PORTENTOUS suggests being frighteningly big
ressive but now seldom definitely connotes for warning of cate
(an eerie and portentous stillness). FATEFUL suggests being of
tous or decisive importance (the fateful conference that led to the dollar) b— used as a function word to indicate the cause or source (profited ~ the sale of stock) c— used as a function word to indicate the cause or source (profited ~ the sale of stock) c— used as a function word to indicate the focus of obligation or responsibility (drinks are ~ the indicate the focus of obligation or responsibility (drinks are ~ the indicate the object of collision, opposition, or hostile action to indicate the object of collision, opposition, or hostile action to indicate the object with respect to me) b— used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage). ole \o-mi-so-bol\ adj (1816): that may be consisted

n \o-mi-shan, >-\ n [ME omissioun. fr. LL omission-, omission, intere] (14c) 1 a: something neglected or left undone to toward or neglect of duty 2: the act of omitting: the state omitted omitted
mit, >-\ vt omit-ted; omit-ting [ME omitten, fr. L omittene, fr.,
urd + mittene to let go, send — more at on ] (15c) 1: to leave

surface esp so as to be pc

b: in or into a position

esp: in or into the condit: a: forward or at a more home (beer ~) b: in c so ~) 3: into operation the light — ion adj (ca. 1941) 1; enginole 2 a (1); being it as to permet operation (the me) 3; aware of somethime) 4; aware of somethime as harming income. me) 4: WITHOUSE, PLAS:
talking or barping incass
garded as possible or feasi
a: engaged in or as if in
b: being at a high level of
Long a suffice (ISV, alter. o other one compound (par cother one compound (par 2 on n suffic [ft. on (in it : unit : quantum (photo nent (estrue) (operon) 3 on n suffic [NL fr. on (in in manufactum) one-again, ad ing in manufactum unit one-again, and ing in manufactum in [M. L. fr. Gk. angros, fr. om field — more at ACRE] Asian wal as (Equus he syn. E. angro) that usu syn. & congert that usu dorsal struct and is related 2 [LL .: 2]: a heavy c ancient and medieval tim on and off and (1855): on—and off add onan-and (1855): NL onancies (1855): NL onancies (1855): NL onancies (1855): (Gen (1864) (ca. 1741) Inon (1864) (ca. 1741) GRATIFALARN—onancies relationship - once ar : for the less time 200ce + (1.4): one sing the same nine: SIMULTA once (1 bl): at th Once dwer (want)s-5-or sure; sp: a swift ... once that .wey (1374): on che rechesis \a Oncharent senus of caused in Sharal wor. caused in a worm (O. in parts of tropical Am. on-cid-on lan-si-demore at I WALE ICE. 1: cal American checily er ORCO TO UM [NL CALLS - MAYE MENOU on-co-gene \ in-co-jer a normal real to become OB-CO-CHECKES LAT-K formative of rumors On control \ 'souse turn form way in Ea-la-colored in Ea-la-gist in Language in Oncome /tonto time w was the bis - rest : EMER his - rest : EMER on-corner rices | an-on-corner rices | An-ione | vas proposi R. | Ione | vas | ME (OL amed Skr em) at a surrey of a court processor of y sealing (b) in land or yearing (b) canter of two or mo: substance) (C); bein 4 a; what I (will see

Land after 19 biomes. F Land and Land chim Land and Land chim Land and Land and Land Land and Land and Land Land and Land and Land

mentioned 2: to fail to perform or make use of: FORmentioned 2: to fail to perform or make use of: FORSREGARD 4 obs: GIVE UP

1, "a-m->'ti-dē-am\ n. pl -tid-ia \-dē-a\ [NL, fr. Gk
eye; akin to Gk \(\bar{o}ps\) eye — more at EYE] (1884): one of
orresponding to a small simple eye that make up the
of an arthropod — om-ma-tid-i-al \-dē-al\ adj
n [L. fr. omnis]: all: universally (omnidirectional)
n-ni-(,)bos\ n [F, fr. L, for all, dat. pl. of omnis] (1829)
motive public vehicle designed to carry a large number
BUS 2: a book containing reprints of a number of

1842) 1: of, relating to, or providing for many things nataining or including many items tent \text{\text{im-ni-kam-pa-tant}} adj (1827): able to handle sp: having the authority or legal capacity to act in all ni-com-pa-tence \-tan(t)s\ n \text{on-nal} \text{\text{\text{im-ni-nal}-rek-shnal}, -ni-, -(,)di-, -sha-nal} adj in or involving all directions; esp: receiving or sending ually well in all directions (~ antenna) \text{\text{\text{am-na-far-a-as}, -fer-\}} adj [LL omnifarius fr. L omnimultifarius diverse) — more at MULTIFARIOUS] (1653) to forms, or kinds

s, forms, or kinds am-'ni-fa-sant\ adj [L omni- + E -ficent (as in magnifiunlimited in creative power

winimited in creative power

\[ \am^{\text{in-p}}\_{\text{in-p}} \) (15c) 1: the quality or state of the control of the control

ly adv (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 te \am-ni-'pre-z'n(t)s\ n (1601): the quality or state of tent: UBIQUITY

\-znt\ adj (1609): present in all places at all times am-ni-ranj\ n (1946): a system of radio navigation in ring relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground and flown by an airplane pilot - called also omnidirec-

\am-'ni-shan(t)s\ n [ML omniscientia, fr. L omni-+edge — more at SCIENCE] (1612): the quality or state of

-shont\ adj [NL omniscient-, omnisciens, back-formation entia] (1604) 1: having infinite awareness, understandt 2: possessed of universal or complete knowledge —

y adv h-er-um \,äm-nē-əm-'ga-thə-rəm\ n, pl omnium-, omnium (gen. pl. of omnis) + Elgather + L -um, noun : a miscellaneous collection (as of things or persons) m-ni-vor, -vor\ n [NL omnivoral neut. pl. of omnivorus.

one that is omnivorous : avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consum-o-rous-ly adv

um(p)-f2-,läs, -l2s\ n [Gk, navel nt: HUB 2, FOCAL POINT - more at NAVEL] (1855)

p-sis \am(p)-f3-lo-skep-sas\n [NL, fr. Gk omphalos + lation — more at spy] (1926): contemplation of one's to meditation; also: INERTIA 2

orep [ME an, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG ana, on] (bef. 12c) 1 a — used as a function word to indiprep [ME an, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG ana, on] (bef. 12c) 1 a — used as a function word to indinan contact with and supported by the top surface of (the table) b — used/as a function word to indicate in contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the e a cut ~ my finger) (paint ~ the wall) c — used as a to indicate position in £lose proximity with (a village ~ vour opponent) d — used as a function word to indicate or location with respect to something (~ the south) (the action of the house) 2 a — used as a function word to indicate a fine side of the house) 2 a — used as a function word to a nail) b — used as a function word to indicate a medence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a — used as a function word to indicate a time which something takes place (a parade ~ Sunday) or an an, or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ ng home, I found your letter) (news ~ the hour) (cash ~ urchaic: OF 5 a — used as a function word to indicate ing something; often used with the (~ the sly) (keep every cut myself ~ a knife) (talk ~ the telephone) c — tion word to indicate a medium of expression; used original control of the discontrol of the control of the contro eyes ~ this) (working ~ my skiing) (made a payment ~ the loan) b used as a function word to indicate the focus of feelings, determina-tion, or will (have pity ~ me) (keen ~ sports) (a curse ~ you) c — used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some misfortune or disadvantageous event (the crops died ~ them) d used as a function word to indicate the subject of study, discussion, or consideration (a book ~ insects) (reflect ~ that a moment) (agree ~

price) 10 — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series (loss ~ loss)

on adv (bef. 12c) 1 a: in or into a position of contact with an upper surface esp. so as to be positioned for use or operation (put the plates ~) b: in or into a position of being attached to or covering a surface; esp: in or into the condition of being worn (put his new shoes ~) 2 a: forward or at a more advanced point in space or time (went ~ home) (later ~) b: in continuance or succession (rambled ~) (and

home) (later ~) b: in continuance or succession (rambled ~) (and so ~) 3: into operation or a position permitting operation (switched the light ~)

3 on adj (ca. 1541) 1: engaged in an activity or function (as a dramatic role) 2 a (1): being in operation (the radio is ~) (2): placed so as to permit operation (the switch is ~) b: taking place (the game is ~) 3: aware of something — usu. used with to (my boss was ~ to me) 4: INTENDED, PLANNED (has nothing ~ for tonight) 5 Brit : talking or harping incessantly — used with about 6 chiefly Brit: regarded as possible or feasible — usu, used in negative constructions 7 a: engaged in or as if in a performance (the comedian was always ~)

b: being at a high level of performance
1-on n suffix [ISV, alter. of -one]: chemical compound not a ketone or

other oxo compound (parathion)

2-on n suffix [fr. -on (in ion)] 1: subatomic particle (nucleon) 2 a

: unit: quantum (photon) (magneton) b: basic hereditary compo-

nent (cistron) (operon)

3-on n suffix [NL, fr. -on (in argon)]: noble gas (radon)

on-again, off-again adj (1948): existing briefly and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way (on-again, off-again fads) on-a-ger \"a-ni-jor\ n [ME, wild ass, fr.

L. fr. Gk onagros, fr. onos ass + agros field — more at ACRE] (14c) 1: an Asian wild ass (Equus hemionus onager syn. E. onager) that usu. has a broad dorsal stripe and is related to the kiang 2 [LL, fr. L]: a heavy catapult used in ancient and medieval times

on and off adv (1855): OFF AND ON — on—and—off adj

onan-ism \'o-n>-,ni-zəm\ n [prob. fr.

onan-ism \'ō-n>-,ni-zəm\ n [prob. fr. NL onanismus, fr. Onan, son of Judah (Gen 38:9)] (ca. 1741) 1: MASTURBATION 2: COITUS INTERRUPTUS 3: SELFGRATIFICATION — onan-is-tic \,ō-n>-'his-tik\ adj
on-board \'on-'bord, 'ān-, -'bord\ ad (1960): carried within or occurring aboard a vehicle (as a satellite of spacecraft) (an ~ computer)
'once \'wn(t)s\ adv [ME ones, fr/gen. of on one] (12c) 1: one time and no more 2: at any one time: under any circumstances: EVER 3: at some indefinite time in the past: FORMERLY 4: by one degree of relationship — once and for all 1: with finality: DEFINITIVELY 2: for the last time : for the last time

conce n (13c): one single time: one time at least — at once

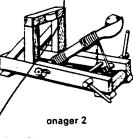
\*once n (13c): one single time: one time at least — at once 1: at the same time: SIMULTANEOUSLY 2: IMMEDIATELY 3: 'BOTH 'once adj (1691): that once was: FORMER 'once conj (1761): at the moment when: AS SOON AS once—over \won(t)s-'\overline{0}-y\overline{

caused by a worm [O. volvulus] that is native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America and is transmitted by several blackflies on-cid-i-um \an-\si-\di-\di-\mathrm{n}, \alpha\_r\si-\n [NL, fr. Gk onkos barbed hook — more at Angle] (ca. 1868): any of a genus (Oncidium) of showy tropical American chiefly epiphytic orchids oneo-comb form [NL, fr. Gk onkos bulk, mass; akin to Gk enenkein to carry — more at Enough]: tumor (oncology) on-co-gene \angle angle angle

on-co-gen-e/sis \an-ko-'je-na-sas\ n [NL] (ca. 1932): the induction or

formation of tumors on-co-gen-ic \-'je-nik\ adj (1936) 1: relating to tumor formation 2: tending/to cause tumors on-co-ge-nic-i-ty \-j-'ni-s-te\ n (1944): the capacity to induce or

on-col-o-gy \an-ka-l--jē, āŋ-\ n (ca. 1857): the study of tumors — on-co-log-i-cal \aŋ-ka-la-jē, iaŋ-ka-laso on-co-log-ic \-jik\ adj — on-col-o-gist \an-ka-la-jist, āŋ-\ n on-col-o-gist \an-ka-la-jist, āŋ-\ n





## This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

### **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:
☐ BLACK BORDERS
☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.